utility statutes to adopt the just and reasonable standard.

Q Sure. Absolutely.

So we've got 252 which requires to be approved; and that an amendment, must be in the public interest.

A May only reject.

Q Okay. Under Georgia law, the prices must be just and reasonable. And so, therefore, wouldn't you agree that agreements approved by this Commission, to be consistent with the public interest, had to meet the pricing standard of just and reasonable?

A No, I don't actually -- I don't actually think that -- I think you just conflagated, if that's the way that word is actually pronounced and/or spelled. I'm not sure that the requirements of 46, dot, 2, dot, 23 which is in state law actually apply to decisions rendered under the federal act. Normally you would object to me answering this question, instead of asking it.

But I'm not entirely clear, based on my limited legal knowledge, that the state law standard actually supercedes the federal process under 252. I kind of thought that there were times the Commission operated under its state law, and some times that it operated under its federal law.

MR. WALSH: Mr. Chairman, at this point could I ask, if we're going to look at part of this statute, that we

look at the entire -- the entirety of this provision. The remainder of the statute actually talks about -- the entire thing in Section (b) talks about that the commission is not required to fix and determine specific rates, tariffs, or charges for the services offered by the telecommunications companies, and looks at the factors that the commission's going to consider. I think if we're going to ask the witness to look at a particular provision for the record, it should -- the witness should have the entire statute.

CHAIRMAN WISE: Would you like for Mr. Gillan to look at the entire thing, or just take notice?

MR. WALSH: I think that the witness should have the opportunity to look at the entire -- entire statute.

The Commission can take notice.

CHAIRMAN WISE: You know, Mr. Walsh, it's great that -- that you're protecting Mr. Gillan here. But I think he's done a -- you know, I think he does a pretty good job himself. He's got his counsel here with him. Unless -- unless you think the Commission needs protecting. And I'm -- I'm not sure that we're going there.

MR. WALSH: Okay. I just --

MS. FOSHEE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. WALSH: -- for the record that --

CHAIRMAN WISE: We'll take notice of the entire opinion.

1 MR. WALSH: Okay. MR. MAGNESS: I'd just say we'll -- I mean, we 2 certainly have no problem taking notice of the entire 3 section. I think if Mr. Gillan has any problem protecting 4 5 himself, we have the statute book and we can show them to him if this line of legal question continues. But he seems 6 to be doing okay so far, so --7 8 MS. FOSHEE: Would -- would anybody else like to 9 object? (Laughter.) 10 MS. FOSHEE: 11 Okay. CHAIRMAN WISE: Note the laugh, as well, Ms. 12 Foshee. 13 14 MS. FOSHEE: Yeah, thank you. Please put that in the record. 15 BY MS. FOSHEE: 16 Okay, let me ask it this way, Mr. Gillan. 17 Q your testimony that this Commission would have approved 18 rates for the consumers in Georgia that were unjust and 19 unreasonable? 20 Α Certainly not knowingly. I mean, the issue here 21 is obviously you file things and the Commission allowed them 22 23 to -- treated them as approval. Did not reject, you know. We're using this -- the language in the statute. 24

I am not going to go anywhere near a statement

that says that the Commission has rendered a judgment that either compels it to follow that precedent here, or really means that the Commission looked at those rates and made a judgment as to whether they were reasonable. Yes, you have the point that in the statute the Commission should -- would have rejected, had it found that they weren't in the public interest. But I think, let's be honest here, it was a much more neutral action than that. And this is the case where we're investigating whether those prices are reasonable. And near as I can tell, there is only one set of evidence that even addresses the prices in this proceeding, and it's showing that those rates are not reasonable.

- Q Let's look at loops and transport. I believe you said in your summary something to the effect of that the use of special access for loops and transport was just wrong. I want to go back and look at paragraph 664 again. And understanding, of course, that the paragraph has the word "might," can we agree that the FCC said that a RBOC might prove that its rate for loops and transport is just and reasonable if it is at or below the rate at which the BOC offers comparable functions to similarly situated purchasing carriers under its interstate access tariff.
 - A Yes, it says that.

Q Okay. So that is a test that the Commission could use?

- A It is a -- it is a possible way to analyze the rates, yes. And my testimony goes into an extensive discussion as to why that possible way should be rejected. But it is a way that the FCC identified.
- Q Now, we can agree, I assume, that tariffs under federal law, such as interstate special access tariffs, must be just and reasonable; correct?
 - A For the purpose for which they were set, yes.
 - Q Okay.

- A Of course, the purpose for which they were set is not local competition.
 - Q What about intrastate tariffs? Can we agree that under Georgia law intrastate tariffs must be just and reasonable? Yes or no, please.
 - A Well, based on the partial legal citation you provided me, it would suggest that. I have not analyzed the Georgia law.
- Q Okay.
 - A But, again, special access was used for a very different purpose than as a input to carriers attempting to compete with BellSouth in the provision of local exchange services. And even a finding of just and reasonable for one thing doesn't mean that it's just and reasonable for another.
 - Obviously the FCC -- the ILECs went back, after

the FCC identified this test, and, for a different purpose, attempted to convince the FCC that they shouldn't be required to make loops and transport available because they made special access available, and the FCC was quite firm in its rejection of the view that special access was sufficient to enable local competition. I think they went so far as to call it a hideous irony, a phrase that I don't recall the FCC using in any other order.

Q Let me talk to you about that, Mr. Gillan.

Because I think what you've done, in my opinion, is confuse two parts of the order. The paragraph that you talk about is in the section of the triennial review remand order --

MR. MAGNESS: Commissioners, Ms. Foshee has now just prefaced this question with her opinion of what the law is.

MS. FOSHEE: I'll rephrase.

MR. MAGNESS: And if she has a question --

CHAIRMAN WISE: Please do.

MS. FOSHEE: I'll rephrase.

BY MS. FOSHEE:

- Q Mr. Gillan, the portion of the TRRO to which you are referring, that is in the section of the order that talks about the impairment test; is it not?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And that is the section in which the RBOCs argued

that special access should be counted in the impairment test as a competitive alternative; correct?

A Yes. And that caused the FCC to have to look at whether or not there was any evidence to suggest that special access rates are sufficient for there to be a competitive local marketplace. And I did include in my answer, however, earlier, that it was for a different purpose. I've recognized that the FCC was talking about impairment, and not just and reasonable.

I also point out to you that it's my testimony that impairment findings and just and reasonable are two different topics, and it's your company's position that they should be treated the same.

Q Sure, we made that argument to the FCC, and the FCC rejected it; right?

A Yes. But I don't think -- I think you failed to see my point. I was pointing out that impairment analysis and just and reasonable analysis can be different, as -- as you're showing in terms of this discussion.

Q Well, what the FCC did -- and I'll be happy to show it to you -- in the TRRO, after it did the impairment test and said, "Um, sorry, RBOCs, you're not allowed to use special access as a competitive alternative for purposes of finding impairment."

It then went on --

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               MR. MAGNESS: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to object
 2
             She's stating her view of what the FCC did in the
             She's not asking the witness questions.
 3
     order.
                            I will ask him a question if I'm
               MS. FOSHEE:
    allowed to finish.
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 6
               MR. MAGNESS: Well, but --
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               COMMISSIONER BAKER:
                                    (Presiding) I -- okay.
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               MR. MAGNESS: -- the question's prefaced with a
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     speech about what BellSouth's view of what the FCC order
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    did.
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               COMMISSIONER BAKER: Okay, thank you, Mr. Magness.
      I understand.
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               MR. MAGNESS: That's not cross-examination.
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               COMMISSIONER BAKER: Ms. Foshee, you can lead the
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    witness all you want. But, I mean --
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               You can lead him. But, you know, I believe
17
     -- don't share -- you know, Mr. Gillan, I'm sure, can take
18
    care of himself, and he's got competent counsel. But, I
19
    mean, ask the leading question and --
               MS. FOSHEE: Okay.
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21
               COMMISSIONER BAKER:
                                    -- and move on.
22
    BY MS. FOSHEE:
               Did the FCC, in paragraph 142, and I --
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         0
24
               Do you have the TRRO in front of you?
25
               No, but actually I don't need it for this.
         Α
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Okay. Did the FCC, in paragraph 142, subsequent 1 to the paragraph that you cited in your testimony, state "Specifically for DS1 and DS3 transport, we adopt a 12-month 3 plan to -- for competing carriers to transition to 4 5 alternative facilities or arrangements, including selfprovided facilities, alternative facilities offered by other 6 7 carriers, or special access services offered by the 8 incumbent LEC."

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Yes, I believe you read that correctly.

And, in fact, with the high cap loops and 0 Okay. transport impairment test, that was done on a wire center basis; correct?

Α They decided to use a wire center as a proxy for other factors, yes.

Okay. But even if the Commission took to heart your criticism that the switching -- the non-impairment finding for switching was done on a nationwide basis, and so it didn't have the necessary granularity, which I believe is an argument you make, that would not at all be true in the case of loops and transport, would it? Because that was done on a wire center basis; correct?

Ms. Foshee, I haven't a clue where you got a discussion about -- in this docket, in this testimony, anything to do with my discussion about nationwide impairment of switching.

Q Okay, that's -- well, that's good, then. Do you agree, then, that the FCC did find competitive alternatives for switching on a nationwide basis?

A No, I believe that the FCC decided that it would find a -- reach a finding of non-impairment.

Q Okay.

1.3

A Now, the FCC has gone to great lengths in the Omaha forbearance order to point out that when it did non-impairment analyses, it was over -- it was deliberately over-inclusive. So it was taking things away from CLECs in more places than they thought -- than -- than it believed that a more detailed, factual analysis would even demonstrate.

But we've never got past the fact that you and I disagree about something more fundamental. The FCC does not say, and has never said, non-impairment means there's enough competition to keep you from charging unreasonable rates for facilities and services used to provide local exchange services. Special access was identified as something that you might look at here. The FCC itself later looked at it and concluded, at least in the terms of -- for impairment, but it concluded that there's no evidence that special access pricing permits you to have a competitive local exchange market.

I think even more fundamental is Congress knew

that you offered special access service when it wrote the competitive checklist. If they wanted 271 to mean all you had to do was do what you were doing, it would have been a very short competitive checklist. We wouldn't have needed to have Section 271 include loops and transport if all you had to do was continue to offer special access services.

Q I think you started your answer with exactly the point that I was trying to make. You referenced the Omaha order, and you complain about the switching impairment because it wasn't done with the -- the granularity or the specificity to have any meaning.

A Could you direct to my -- direct me to my testimony --

Q It was what you --

A -- where you say I'm making that point?

Q -- it was what you just said in your answer. And if I'm wrong, that's great. But I think we can agree that for loops and transport we did -- that the FCC did its impairment analysis on a wire center basis; right?

A Yes.

Q So on a wire center basis, it looked at competitive alternatives -- or this Commission looked at competitive alternatives in each wire center before it determined non-impairment; right?

A No.

Q No? How is that no?

A No. Because you don't -- actually, the criteria for the wire centers don't look at competitive alternatives. It looks at proxies that the FCC selected; you look at the number of business lines and you look at these number of collocations. You're not making -- the Commission's not making any kind of finding as to whether or not there's competition. It is merely applying a mathematical test that the FCC adopted, that the FCC describes as over-inclusive, and coming up with findings as to where 251(c) access should no longer be permitted.

But it's -- it's not like the Commission got down and really looked at what people were -- what alternatives were in those wire centers in those routes, which prices those were charging. It wasn't that kind of analysis at all.

Q Are you asking this Commission to relitigate all of those issues in this proceeding?

A I'm not even testifying on those issues. You're just choosing to cross-examine me on them. I'm testifying as to the fact that your rates are not just and reasonable; they're unreasonably high for purposes of local competition. Your -- your claim that you should just be able to charge special access and whatever you want on switching is -- is a -- is a demonstration of market power and the Commission

1 should set the rates I'm recommending. I'm not asking the 2 Commission to do anything with impairment. But your contention that all of your -- the entire 3 4 premise of your argument, as I understand it, right, is that 5 there is no competition, which is why we've been able to 6 coerce people into entering these commercial agreements; right? MR. MAGNESS: Commissioners, I object to that as 8 just a flat-out mischaracterization. Mr. Gillan has already 9 said he's not saying, and his testimony doesn't say they 10 11 were coerced. Ms. Foshee is just deliberately 12 mischaracterizing his testimony again, after he's already corrected her on the record today. 13 14 COMMISSIONER BAKER: Okay, sustained. BY MS. FOSHEE: 15 16 You've -- you've testified about a 271 rate for 17 switching in a number of different proceedings, haven't you, Mr. Gillan? 18 19 Α Yes. 20 Okay. Q 21 Α Two. And in your Tennessee DeltaCom testimony, you 22 23 proposed TELRIC as the 271 switching rate; correct? I think that's an unfair characterization. 24

pointed out that TELRIC would be a just and reasonable rate.

In the context of that case, I believe that there was no time to develop an analysis of what -- of an alternative I mean, this is -- I think that first initial recommendation was roughly two years ago. It -- the Commission then adopted -- or asked the parties to provide a best and final offer, which gave me an opportunity to perform some limited analysis in the ITC^DeltaCom rate, and I -- and my client proposed a rate above TELRIC that was based on an analysis that I provided that client.

Q Mr. Gillan, do you need me to hand out your -- your DeltaCom testimony, or will you accept, subject to check, that what you wrote in that testimony was, "The existing UNE rates for local switching have already been found by the Authority to be just and reasonable. The Commission has determined that these rates comply with 252(d) of the Act, and that section requires the rates for network elements to be just and reasonable. Consequently, the existing UNE rates already satisfy the fundamental requirement that they be just and reasonable."

And that's what you asked the Authority to adopt; correct?

A Well, the statement you read --

- Q Yes or no, and then you can answer.
- A No. I would like to see the testimony, since you have cited a statement that is completely true, but did not

end with a recommendation at all.

COMMISSIONER BAKER: Do you know where she read

from or do you need the cite?

THE WITNESS: No, I don't, and this was --

5 MS. FOSHEE: 17.

THE WITNESS: -- this was in 2003.

COMMISSIONER BAKER: Okay. Page 17?

MS. FOSHEE: Yes. Thank you.

BY MS. FOSHEE:

Q And actually, Mr. Gillan, if you want to look at page 18, lines 3 and 4, it says, "There is no reason to permit BellSouth to charge just and reasonable rates higher than those already in effect."

A Okay, let's take this one step at a time.

Yes, I testified that UNE rates were just and reasonable. By definition and by law UNE rates must be just and reasonable.

On page 17 I pointed out that the rates established by the Tennessee Regulatory Authority were old, and that there was evidence to suggest that they were at that time above TELRIC levels actually, because I was comparing them to rates set more recently by this Commission in March 2003. So I was making the point that the existing rates that the Tennessee Authority had established were, in fact, just and reasonable; and that there was evidence to

indicate that they were actually above TELRIC levels, or would have been above TELRIC levels, had the Commission done a more updated cost study.

So, I mean, I think what is fair to say is I was trying to point out then that the rate -- if the Commission adopted the then TELRIC rate, they were probably locking in an inefficiently high price. As I indicated, the Commission then asked the parties to provide a best and final offer, and I was able to perform additional analysis on behalf of ITC^DeltaCom that recommended a rate that was clearly above even the TELRIC rates that the Commission had established.

So in this proceeding I was recommending a rate that the -- that the Tennessee Commission ultimately adopted, that was higher than TELRIC, although it wasn't in this piece of testimony in that proceeding.

Q What rate did you file for switching in the Momentum FCC case?

A I'm sure you know the answer. It was a rate across the BellSouth region. Except for Tennessee, which had already established a rate.

Q Well, the fact that I know the answer isn't really relevant. What -- what rate did you --

A Well, I mean, if you know the answer, then if you just tell me subject to check, I'll agree with it. I just don't want to try and remember the rate. I don't want to

- 1 | spar with you over it.
- 2 Q Okay.
- A It was 5.90 something, I thought.
- Q 5.91 sound right?
 - A Okay.
- Q Okay.

- A I was criticized by your economist for not using a
 -- an incremental cost methodology, which should have
 produced a lower rate.
- Q And then here your rate is 6.86.
 - A Here I had the opportunity to have access to cost studies which was denied us at the FCC. Or you don't really have an opportunity to conduct the kind of discovery that you have available to you here. In addition, I'm setting rates for loops, transports, and switching, and I applied the same methodology across the board.
 - Finally, the rate that I recommended in the Momentum case at the FCC would have applied in every single BellSouth rate except for Georgia. And as a result, there's some averaging that goes on between cost structure in Georgia and cost structure in other states. So it's not an apples to apples comparison.
 - Q But it's fair to say three different cases, three different methodologies; right?
- 25 A No, it's not fair to say.

Q Okay.

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The methodology that the Tennessee Authority used Α to set the rate and the methodology that I duplicated at the FCC were the same methodology. They suffered from an infirmity. The infirmity was it was based on your historic But that was the only information I had available to me publicly when I made those rate proposals.

In this case I had the incremental cost, or at least the argue -- not incremental, but the TELRIC and the claimed TELRIC cost information provided the BellSouth, and I was able to propose a methodology that relied on that; in part, in response to your criticism of me at the FCC.

In addition, I needed a methodology here that I could apply uniformly to loops, transport, and switching. Ι did not have that -- that need in any of the other proceedings. So there's only been two methodologies that I've suggested. And I've always maintained that the methodology used by Tennessee and the one that was presented to the FCC would produce -- would likely produce rates that were inappropriately high because it was based on an embedded cost methodology.

0 Have you withdrawn or amended the rate you filed with the FCC in the Momentum case?

Α No.

Okay. Q

1	A There is not a process to take advantage of the
2	information that we've developed here and insert it into
3	that process. So it's not like there is no way to,
4	quote, "amend it" to my knowledge.
5	Q Now, when you talk about in your testimony
6	about the margins over TELRIC, what is, in your opinion, the
7	right multiple over cost? Is it five percent, ten percent?
8	A The rates that I'm recommending are designed to
9	provide a 20 percent contribution under the assumption that
LO	your TELRIC cost your cost analysis is a is not
L1	already inflated.
L2	Q Okay. So 20 percent over cost is what you think
L3	is just and reasonable?
14	A Yes, those are the rates that I've recommended.
15	Yes.
16	Q Is that what you think is just and reasonable?
17	A I think obviously those are the rates that I've
18	recommended, and I believe that they're just and reasonable
19	Yes.
20	Q Okay. Are you familiar
21	Momentum is one of your clients; right?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Okay. Are you familiar with
2 4	And, well, I would assume that you believe that
25	Momentum's rates are just and reasonable and therefore

1 lawful as well; right? Α I've never looked at Momentum's rates. 2 3 Okay. But you wouldn't argue that one of your own client's rates is unjust and unreasonable, I take it? 4 Α Nor would I sit here, without having done any 6 analysis, and claim that they are. Okay. Well, let me show you --MR. MAGNESS: I would object. I mean, there's 8 9 been a lot of test -- questions on legal conclusions. 10 just and reasonable standard is a legal conclusion. asking does the Momentum rate satisfy the just and 11 reasonable standard that is applicable to BOCs under Section 12 271? I don't know. I think we're starting to --13 14 COMMISSIONER BAKER: Okay. I mean --15 MS. FOSHEE: I know -- understand he's not a I understand he's not an economist. If he can 16 lawyer. 17 answer the question --COMMISSIONER BAKER: Well, I -- I heard the 18 19 question about do you consider your client's rates just and reasonable. 20 21 MS. FOSHEE: Well, he's testified ours aren't. So, therefore, I assumed --22 23 COMMISSIONER BAKER: I don't have a problem with it. 24

MS. FOSHEE:

Okay.

COMMISSIONER BAKER: But I don't -- Mr. Magness, just make an objection. All parties, make objections, don't give me a speech. Okay? I don't like that, where attorneys start testifying on the record. If you have a problem, just say irrelevant, you know, argumentative, whatever. Asked and answered. Just make it. And we'll -- if I need more explanation, I'll ask for it.

Go ahead and proceed, Ms. Foshee.

MS. FOSHEE: Thank you.

I'm going to show you a copy of a web page from your client, Momentum Telecom. And when you get it, you can take a minute to look at it. But it has two enterprise products, business products on there. One they call MomentumBiz 60, and one they call MomentumBiz 600. One is 27.95 a line, and one is 37.95. And I'll represent to you that we pulled this off the Web -- off the Internet.

THE WITNESS: You didn't print the whole page.
What -- what is the part of the page I can't see?

MS. FOSHEE: I don't know. You're welcome to go back and pull it off the Web page yourself, if you think it's not -- you know, not accurate. But if you'll accept it today, subject to check.

And then I want to show you a chart that we've put together.

THE WITNESS: I don't want to be difficult, but

- 1 | all I can tell, looking at this, is that it's incomplete.
- Now, it could be incomplete by a little bit, or it could be
- 3 | incomplete by a lot. I don't know. But I -- I mean, I'll
- 4 go down this line of questioning with you. But --
- 5 MS. FOSHEE: That's fine.
- 6 BY MS. FOSHEE:

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- Q Now, Mr. Gillan, when you conducted your analysis for this case, I assume you looked at the discovery that BellSouth produced.
- 10 A The discovery that you provided to CompSouth?
- 11 0 Yes.
- 12 A Yes.
 - Q Okay. And what I have here is a chart that shows the rates for BellSouth's filed costs; the rates for what's labeled the GPSC staff proposed TELRIC, which are now the GPSC's approved rates as of this morning; and the rates under the enterprise DSO wholesale platform, all of which I assume you are familiar with.
 - We then have a column for MomentumBiz 60 and MomentumBiz 600 based on the information off this Web site.

 You see that?
 - MR. MAGNESS: Commissioners, my objection to this document is there are a number of numbers that are not in the record in this case, that are not in evidence, that I think just asking a witness to check -- to accept -- say

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subject to check, when there are very detailed items from
1
    filed cost studies, staff proposals that were not in Mr.
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    Gillan's testimony, is an objectionable line to even go
3
    down.
               COMMISSIONER BAKER: Mr. Gillan, are you familiar
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    with any of the numbers contained in this exhibit that
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 7
    you've been handed?
               THE WITNESS: No, but, Commissioner, it's so
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    obvious to me, looking at this, that BellSouth has conducted
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    a totally flawed analysis that I'd be glad to go through it
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    with Ms. Foshee to point out the errors when she tries to
    make her points.
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               MR. MAGNESS: I'll withdraw the objection.
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               (Laughter.)
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               MS. FOSHEE:
                            Thank you.
15
               COMMISSIONER BAKER: Go ahead, Ms. Foshee.
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               MS. FOSHEE: All right.
    BY MS. FOSHEE:
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               Okay, if you look at this chart under column C,
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          Q
     we've got the enterprise DSO platform commercial agreement
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     rate over our proposed cost, 23 percent. And I believe we
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22
     agreed that 20 percent was what you thought was just and
     reasonable.
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          Α
               Okay, stop.
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Over --

Q

1 Α Stop. 2 0 Okay. Α 3 Stop. All right, you're in column C? Q Yes, sir. 5 6 Α And what do you think the 25.22 is? 7 Q That's the enterprise DSO platform rate for 8 switching. To -- to who? To -- this is what you think --9 Α 10 Q In the commercial agreement. 11 Α -- this is what you think you would charge --12 Correct. Q -- Momentum? Okay. All right, the 2.55 estimated 13 Α 14 usage, how did you estimate that usage? We used -- estimated it based on the figures in 15 16 the cost models. 17 Α There are -- what figures in the cost models? 18 Q Accepted subject to check, you're welcome to dispute it. That's what our folks put together as our 19 20 estimated usage. 21 MR. MAGNESS: Commissioners, I'm sorry. 22 is -- to say accept it subject to check and let's continue 23 cross-examination, when he's asking questions about the

factual basis for something that's been put in front of him

for the first time, they could have filed testimony with any

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of this in it, and they chose not to. 1 2 So, for Ms. Foshee to stand here and essentially testify with a cross exhibit, and then say, "Oh, don't worry 3 4 if it's not true or not. Just -- just -- let's just say it is." Mr. Gillan at least has a right to get the answers to 5 those questions. 6 MS. FOSHEE: If it's a problem for Mr. Gillan, he 8 -- his proposed rate is based on our proposed filed cost, which is column A. 9 10 COMMISSIONER BAKER: All right, well, I --MS. FOSHEE: So I'd be happy to leave it there. 11 COMMISSIONER BAKER: -- I think it's clear that 12 Mr. Gillan is asking for an explanation of the source of 13 -- of the number and you can't -- it's going to be reflected 14

MS. FOSHEE: Absolutely. And, again, his column A is exactly what he relied on for his proposed cost in this proceeding, I assume.

in the record, and we'll take that in consideration as far

as the validity and the value to be given to this exhibit

And really the two columns that I think are most relevant are the MomentumBiz 60 and the --

MR. MAGNESS: Your Honor --

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and to these questions.

COMMISSIONER BAKER: I -- I understand. I

25 -- yeah, I don't need the -- I mean --